# The History of Internet (Evolution)

For the flow of information from, one place to another, one person to another, organization to another organization and so on, there was almost Physical mechanism of transportation. For getting answer for some questions, there had to be a physical contact with books in Library. people had to wait until their favorite singer/band had a concert in their city to see them perform for there was no mechanism to watch their live songs. All these are the scenarios and situations before the start of INTERNET, and there had to come some mechanisms that can solve such issues. These issues inspired and initiated Humans to see something further which in turn led to the start of internet, a network of networks, that simplified all these situations and make life easier.

Another catalyst related to the revolution of such thing is the heating up of cold war after Soviet launched their first satellite which in turn led the US military to see some way to disseminate information even after a nuclear attack. This eventually led to the formation of the ARPANET (Advanced Research Projects Agency Network), the network that ultimately evolved into what we now know as the Internet. ARPANET was a great success but membership was limited to certain academic and research organizations who had contracts with the Defense Department. In response to this, other networks were created to provide information sharing.

The above and other reasons laid the foundation for the birth of Internet. Long before the technology existed to actually build the internet, many scientists had already anticipated the existence of worldwide networks of information. Nikola Tesla toyed with the idea of a “world wireless system” in the early 1900s, and visionary thinkers like Paul Otlet and Vannevar Bush conceived of mechanized, searchable storage systems of books and media in the 1930s and 1940s.

On October 29, 1969, ARPAnet delivered its first message: a “node-to-node” communication from one computer to another. (The first computer was located in a research lab at University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA) and the second was at Stanford; each one was the size of a small house.) The message “LOGIN”—was short and simple, but it crashed the fledgling ARPA network anyway: The Stanford computer only received the note’s first two letters.

The technology continued to grow in the 1970s after scientists Robert Kahn and Vinton Cerf developed Transmission Control Protocol and Internet Protocol, or TCP/IP, a communications model that set standards for how data could be transmitted between multiple networks. This allowed different kinds of computers on different networks to "talk" to each other. ARPANET and the Defense Data Network officially changed to the TCP/IP standard on January 1, 1983, hence the birth of the Internet. All networks could now be connected by a universal language. The online world then took on a more recognizable form in 1990, when computer scientist Tim Berners-Lee invented the World Wide Web. While it’s often confused with the internet itself, the web is actually just the most common means of accessing data online in the form of websites and hyperlinks.

The web, invention of google, Wikipedia, and some of online businesses helped popularize the internet among the public, and served as a crucial step in developing the vast trove of information that most of us now access on a daily basis. This in turn increased the number of internet users which is now more than 4.5billion.